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Vol. XVIII, No. 145

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.



Republican Nominations.

(Election, Tuesday, November 4, 1890.)

FOR GOVERNOR.

Col. H. H. MARKHAM, Los Angeles Co.

Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN R. REDDICK.

Secretary of State, J. G. WATKINS.

State Treasurer, J. H. MC DONALD.

Attorney-General, W. L. HART.

Surveyor-General, THEO. REICHERT.

Director of Prisons, J. H. COLGAN.

Chief Justice, W. H. BEATTY.

Associate Justice, G. H. GAHOITTE.

Associate Justice, E. C. HARRISON.

Associate Justice, J. J. DEHAVEN.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, J. L. BROWN.

Supt. of Public Instruction, J. W. ANDERSON.

District Nominations.

E. R. Commissioner, DIST. IV, JAS. W. REA.

Board of Equalization, DIST. IV, H. H. BRIDGES.

Nominations for Congress.

At Large, J. C. McPHERSON.

District I (Santa Rosa), A. A. DARMAN.

District II (Placerville), G. G. BLANCHARD.

District III (Bakersfield), J. J. MC KENNA.

District IV (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District V (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District VI (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District VII (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District VIII (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District IX (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District X (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

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District LVIX (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

District LX (San Francisco), J. J. MC KENNA.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

The Second Annual Fair for This Week.

COMMITTEES AND OFFICERS.

It will Open Wednesday Evening in Armory Hall—List of Ladies in Charge of the Various Booths.

The second annual Chrysanthemum Fair will open in new Armory Hall on Wednesday and Saturday next. The managers have been at work during the past month, and from all accounts they will have the finest collection of flowers ever seen in the United States.

Following is a list of the officers and the various committees:

Mrs. M. H. Williams, president; Mrs. F. R. Warner, first vice-president; Mrs. L. L. Parnalee, second vice-president; Mrs. R. E. Brown, recording secretary; Mrs. Amy C. Brown, financial secretary.

Committee in Charge of Doors—Mrs. C. D. Howry, assisted by Mrs. E. C. Howes, Mrs. Dr. M. Hagan, Mrs. W. H. Dickinson, Mrs. A. M. Dunsmore, Mrs. Prof. Dozier.

Committee on Decoration—Mrs. Linn, assisted by Mrs. Howry, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Calkins, Mrs. Stamps, Mrs. Dr. Beckwith, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Parnalee, Mrs. Furness, Miss Hoover and several others.

Dining-room Committee—Mrs. Dr. Beckwith in charge, assisted by Mrs. P. Bresse, Mrs. A. C. Doan, Mrs. S. P. Brown, Mrs. Anna Shanks, Mrs. R. E. Brown, Mrs. R. J. Doyle, Mrs. J. Pierpont, Mrs. S. Moody, Mrs. C. E. Brown, Mrs. F. H. Pieper.

Committee in Charge of the Fair—Mrs. W. Widney, Mrs. L. L. Parnalee and Mrs. Dr. Moore.

Marking Committee—Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Howry and Mrs. Moody.

Entertainment Committee—Mrs. Amy C. Brown, Mrs. R. E. Brown, Mrs. Dr. Moore, Mrs. L. L. Parnalee and Mrs. Dr. Beckwith.

Japanese Booth—Miss Cochran, assisted by Miss Lillie Houser, Clara Morris, Clara Heffner, Grace Lyman, Carrie Ellwood, Rhonda, Florence Williams, Jessie Simons, Mayo and Gen. E. P. Johnson, assisted by Mrs. George Stoenman, Mrs. Charles Ellis, Mrs. Sartori, Misses Rose Dorsey, Helen Ellis Stoenman, Adele Stoenman, Mrs. W. W. Widney, Mrs. W. O. Brown, Mrs. A. C. Shaffer, Mrs. J. M. C. Marble, Mrs. F. D. Lanterman, Mrs. A. A. Pich, Miss May Malcolm, Mrs. H. C. Carr, Misses Clara and Nellie Shepherd, Stein and Louise Fowler.

Candy Booth—Mrs. Pieper, assisted by Misses Florence and Mary Crook, Harrison, Johnson, Davidson, Laura Charnick, Holcomb, Brill, Pieper and others.

Soda-water Booth—Mrs. E. J. Curson, assisted by Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. Emma Smith, Misses Lucile Dore, May Newell, Jennie Peck, Pet Williams, Lettie Williams, Kate Simons and Sallie Simons.

Lemonade Booth—Mrs. W. J. Horner, assisted by Mrs. C. E. Brown, Mrs. F. J. Horner, Misses Clara Shepherd, Mary Helman, Maud Newell, Bertha Haskell and Anna Fogarty.

Fancy Booth—Mrs. Moody, assisted by a number of young ladies.

The Free—Mrs. Hart, assisted by several young ladies.

The ladies request donations of chrysanthemums, ivy and similar decorations to be brought to the hall tomorrow morning. Donations from neighboring towns may be sent free in the baggage cars of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe companies.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD COMMISSION.

The Movement for Better Highways Taking Definite Form.

Under an act of the Pennsylvania legislature passed Jan. 22, 1890, a state road commission was established.

The commission was appointed jointly by the governor and the general assembly, and is composed of the following: Appointed by the senate—A. D. Harlan, Chester county; Amos H. Mylin, Lancaster county; and H. K. Sloan, Indiana county. Appointed by the house—John G. Foight, of Westmoreland county; W. H. McCullough, Allegheny; John E. Faulkner, Bradford; John P. Griffith, McKean; John L. Shillito, York. Appointed by the governor—David McCargo, of Pittsburgh; Cyrus Gordon, Clearfield; E. S. Goodwin, South Bethlehem; Jacob Boland, Connetquot; Samuel R. Downing, West Chester.

At a recent meeting—the first to adopt a definite course of action—Senator Harlan said that it was his idea to prepare a circular bearing certain interrogatories pertinent to the subject, and to send copies to the board of commissioners of each county and also to the chairman of the Republican and Democratic county committees to obtain the sentiment of the people on the subject of road improvement. The senator from Chester didn't want to start out to formulate a bill without conferring with the people. Representative Faulkner agreed with the chairman. He said many farmers in his section didn't know exactly what they wanted at this time, and as they were as much interested in the matter as anybody they ought to be consulted.

The commission, after nearly every member had had his say, harmonized on two important points: That every effort should be made to get the views of the people on the subject and that as far as possible the improvements should be effected without increased taxation.

Then Dr. McCullough took the floor in advocating a classification of state, county and township roads. He also raised a point regarding the distribution of state aid for road improvements, if it was decided to grant such aid. "There are in the state," said Dr. McCullough, "1,793 school districts outside of cities and boroughs. Now, on the question of state aid which may be asked for and granted, how much would you allow to each for the roads? On the basis of a million dollar appropriation from the state you could give each district over \$600. It is settled that we shall ask for state aid, and it is possible that the people of Philadelphia and the other large cities will not be willing that their taxes shall be expended on country roads. Philadelphia pays more taxes than any other part of the state. I favor the reconstruction of the entire road system, with a view to reducing mileage and increasing state roads without augmenting taxation."

Mr. Goodwin precipitated a legal argument in stating that cities and boroughs were subjected to higher taxation for roads and streets than the rural districts, and he thought it would be unfair to expect such communities to contribute to the improvements unless they applied to thoroughfares in cities and boroughs as well as those of the country.

Mr. Gordon said they could expect to

nothing if the cities and boroughs were against them. City folks, he argued, were more interested in the condition of roads than country folks. He favored a dual system of roads—one a local system, controlled by the local authorities and kept up by local taxation, and the second maintained by state aid, controlled by state authority.

These questions were finally adopted: First. Are you in favor of abolishing the present system of working out road taxes, and paying a cash tax instead? Second. Do you favor state aid to public roads?

Third. If so, how shall it be distributed to the township or counties? How shall the amount be ascertained, by valuation of assessable property, number of inhabitants, road mileage or otherwise? Fourth. How shall roads be superintended and controlled; by state, county or township supervisors or engineers; and how shall the state aid, if any, be handled the same as local taxes?

Fifth. Are you in favor of convict labor on the stop in your county suitable for road building?

Sixth. Is the township or county outside of the sovereign grand lodge?

Seventh. Is your county an agricultural, manufacturing or mining county?

Eighth. Are you in favor of authorizing townships to borrow money for road purposes?

Ninth. Give your views upon any other questions relating to road law and construction.

Ten. The commission decided to print 30,000 copies of the interrogatories in circular form to be sent to all parts of the state.

Tricks of the Time Being.

Between the "mutilated" necks—with some of their metal removed, fastened on one side and bulged out on the other like a bad vegetable can—and the Canadian shippers, which are still put off on the unwary, to escape vexation one must keep a bright lookout on "change." Street car conductors and even ticket agents continue to put out this uncanny money for dimes. It is not the loss of the few cents on each of these occasions which is vexatious; it is having the bad or uncurrent piece returned to you in a style as though you were a child, and a defaulter in the premises. And if the everyday likeness of the man or woman of the world is so often caught with these horrid little pieces, how much more often must the ignorant or the elderly be victimized at the hands of such petty sharpers?

To some people who have to lose a five or a ten cent piece in this way it means the loss of a long car ride or of a dinner. Therefore, scrutinize your "change" bit by bit, dirty as a good deal of it is, and the dirtier it is the more suspicious. Honest silver currency ought to get a little buzz and then in private hands, like a bowl of water in order that their portemonnaies and waistcoat pockets may be kept clean. Silver currency ought not to be as bad with handling as paper money gets, but the bulk of it in use now is so dirty as to make us want to handle it only in wrappings of tissue paper, like a London doctor's fee.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hints for Amateur Actresses.

To the ladies only a word or so. Avoid powder on your arms, especially in love scenes. It is bound to come off on the lover's coat. It is a pity to spoil the coat, and it is a worse pity to detract the audience's attention from the scene to his misfortune.

If you wear a train be sure to make wide turns. A woman may manage her train charmingly in the ballroom, and yet find herself awkward about it on the stage.

Don't carry flowers or fans or handkerchiefs or hats or dogs, unless the piece requires it, and you know just what you are to do with such articles when you get on the stage—just when you are to get rid of them—or you will find yourself with both hands full at the very moment when the villain has to seize you by both wrists, etc., or when you ought to throw your arms about your father's neck you will find one hand engaged with an open parasol or something of the sort.

To all of you—Don't try too hard to "act." You will act all the better if you keep cool, and so don't get mixed about your lines and situations.

One big rule for always—Play whatever part you are cast for earnestly and conscientiously. It isn't the part; it is the actor that makes a performance a good one or not.—Emma V. Sheridan in Ladies' Home Journal.

Friendless.

It is remarkable how a single word, unaffectedly uttered, will sometimes reveal to us, more fully and strikingly than could many books, the deep and long experience of a human heart. Not long ago a friend of ours invited a small party of orphan children from an asylum to spend an hour of a Wednesday afternoon at his house. They manifested, each in a way that nature prompted or education allowed, the most eager delight. It was evidently a rich treat to them in their lonely state. It would have done anybody's heart good to see and hear them. As he was distributing among them the contents of a basket of oranges he chanced to hear one of the little girls say to a companion who was sitting at her side:

"I know why Mr. — has invited us to his house; it is because we haven't any friends. I haven't had a friend come to see me for five years!"

Only 12 years old, and not to have seen the face of one friend for five long years!

—New York Ledger.

Coal Washing.

A coal washing plant has been erected at a colliery in Yorkshire, Eng. The plant has a capacity of 400 tons per day, but has dealt with 500 tons by the wet process. The system adopted is carefully sizing the smudge and automatically washing and rewashing after crushing the various sizes. The plant is driven by a 100 horse power steam engine, and the water used in the process of washing is circulated by means of a powerful centrifugal pump, which, when in full work, circulates nearly five tons of water per minute.

The object in erecting this plant was to produce a high class coke out of a mixture of very dirty hard and soft smudge. The coke produced is of uniform quality, and the ash in the coke is steadily kept below 4 per cent. Besides the preparation of the smudge for the coke ovens a quantity of small peat, suitable for fuel, is produced by the washer.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Sound Advice.

Youngblood—I made four thousand on that rise today. How shall I invest it? Aboveboard—In a check for to-morrow's losses.—Munsey's Weekly.

LODGE ROOM GOSSIP.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY AMONG THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

Theodore L. Chappelle, who was recently Elected Grand Master of Odd Fellows of the Lower Provinces of British North America—Notes from Other Orders.

The following sketch and portrait were originally published in The Dominion Odd Fellow:

Theodore L. Chappelle, who, at the recent session of the grand lodge, held at St. John, N. B., was elected by acclamation its grand master, was born at Charlottetown, P. E. I., on July 29, 1840. He was initiated into St. Lawrence lodge, No. 8, located at Charlottetown, on June 19, 1871, passed the N. G.'s chair in 1873, and became a member of the grand lodge in 1874, whose sessions, with only one exception, he has attended to the present. Having served as grand herald, conductor, guardian, marshal, warden and deputy grand master, he has now the pleasure of occupying the highest office in the gift of the order outside of the sovereign grand lodge.

During Bro. Chappelle's membership he has seen many changes. "Old things have passed away," and the new order has been created, and he has gained vim and enthusiasm heretofore unknown. He may indeed be classed as a hard working Odd Fellow, for it is admitted that his energy and devotion, together with the valuable assistance rendered in recent years by Grand Representative Benja-

min Brenner, the order holds such an exalted position in that section of the jurisdiction.

Bro. Chappelle will, during his tenure of office, perform the duties of the station faithfully, and show at the end of the year that the order has not suffered during his incumbency. Bro. Chappelle has been continuously a scribe of Port la Joie Encampment, No. 18, since its formation in 1878, with the exception of one year, in which he filled the chief patriarch's chair.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

How the Order is Growing in New York State—Minnesota's Boom.

The reports read at the recent session of the grand lodge of New York showed: Total amount of money received by the grand treasury during the two years, \$20,082.42; amount expended, \$17,783.87; amount in grand treasury Aug. 31, 1890, \$7,170.17. The total increase in membership was 3,362; decrease by death, suspension and otherwise, 2,362; net increase, 769. Number of English lodges, 123, with a membership of 11,103; German lodges, 36, with 5,188 members. Total number of lodges, 159; total membership, 16,283.

The following table shows the death rate in New York city, Brooklyn and balance of state during the years 1888 and 1889, computed on the membership June 30 of each year:

	1888.	1889.	Per Cent.
New York city.....	120	100	16.4
Brooklyn.....	3,203	45	14.08
Balance of State.....	4,481	67	12.89
New York city.....	8,128	137	15.07
Brooklyn.....	3,559	42	11.80
Balance of State.....	4,400	59	8.55

Taken together the lodges in New York city and Brooklyn drew from the W. & O. B. fund \$50,274.20 more than they paid into said fund.

The state lodges paid into said fund \$40,437.30 more than they received from it.

Supreme Deputy J. P. Baker is hard at work in Minnesota, and expects to institute several new lodges in that state near future. He speaks very highly of Mankato and Stillwater lodges in that state.

MASONIC.

A Fine Hall Completed at Jeffersonville, Mo.—Notes.

The Free Masons of Missouri are congratulating themselves on the completion at Jefferson City, one of the finest Masonic halls in the state. It occupies the entire third floor of a large new bank building, and is very handsome and complete in all details.

A new Masonic building is being erected at Saginaw, Mich.

The Knights Templar of Ohio contributed \$2,228.91 to the fund for the erection of the Garfield monument at Cleveland.

The London Free Mason states that in Spain they have "mixed lodges," which give the degrees to the wives of Masons. A Spanish recently avouched for his wife as a regular Mason.

The art department of the Masonic library of Iowa, at Cedar Rapids, has lately received valuable additions in the way of paintings, bronzes, vases and statues. The department is very interesting.

Hiram lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Conn., is said to own one of the most complete of Masonic halls. It is located on the corner of Union and Chapel streets, New Haven.

The price paid for it is much below the cost of erection, to say nothing of the land. It is their intention to materially improve the building, and add an elevator. When this is accomplished the older members of this ancient lodge will be able to attend, and a larger attendance of members may be expected.

Knights of Tented Macabees.

The ice has been broken in Colorado by the organization of a tent in Denver, by Sir Knight J. J. Thornton, D. S. C., with 47 charter members.

St. Clair tent, No. 23, has been organized at Sarnia, Ont., with 25 charter members.

Wakemans tent has been organized at Wakemans, O., with 16 charter members.

Fountain City tent, No. 91, has been organized at Byron, O., with 14 charter members.

Randolph tent, No. 20, has been organized at Randolph, O., with 30 charter members.

Engle tent, No. 28, has been organized at Port Clinton, O., with 31 charter members.

Greenfield tent, No. 17, has been organized at Greenfield, Md., with 18 charter members.

A correspondent of The Bee Hive, writing from North Amherst, O., says of the membership in the state: "Taking the last Bee Hive as a basis for figures it shows about 3,100 Macabees, divided among 78 tents in 28 counties. This gives each tent an average of 40 members. But of the 78 tents only 26, exactly one-third, reach the average or are above it, while 25 tents are, with the exception of a few, considerably below it."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Condition of the Order in Iowa.

George's Home-Notes.

William Garret, grand secretary of Iowa, says: "We have instituted 12 new lodges this year, and have now 492 lodges at work with 24,610 members. We gained over 1,000 members last term. I have letters from two or three places for advice on instituting new lodges. I think by Jan. 1, 1891, we will have 500 lodges and over 25,000 members. We are not dropping so many now for non-payment of dues as in former years and are reinstating more old members are coming back. All is peace and harmony in Iowa."

The Coast Land company, of Savannah

has tendered a number of lots to the grand lodge for the purpose of erecting Knights of Pythias orphan homes. This land is valued at about \$5,000, and it is needless to say that the building of the home will be a reality in the near future, and if not in Savannah, elsewhere.

The Order of the Pythian Sisters is represented in the following states: New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Iowa, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Nevada, Texas, California, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Illinois, showing a representation in seventeen states, with grand temples in Indiana and Ohio.

Myrtle lodge, No. 47, of New Orleans, was instituted July 5, 1884, with 47 charter members. It now has 133 knights in good standing.

The office of assistant surgeon and also of hospital steward has been created, and as additions to the medical corps of the regiments of the uniform rank.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Membership Has More Than Doubled in Ten Years—Notes.

The order during the past ten years has been more than doubled. The increase during the present term should not be less than 35,000.

The chief is a new paper published in the interest of the order at Birmingham, N. Y. The Arrow, another new paper, is shortly to make its appearance in the same city. Both papers are to be issued once in each month.

Organizer Hafer is meeting with excellent success in the order, and the increase of new tribes and membership will be large during the present great sun.

The reports of the great chief of records of Connecticut, found in the proceedings of the recent session of the great council, give the membership of the tribes in the state as 1,946, a decrease of 69 during the great sun. There are three councils of Potomac tribes with a membership of 236, a gain of 10. The tribal receipts were \$13,184.28; expended for relief of brothers, \$13,034.17; for funerals, \$200.

The membership of the order in Virginia is 2,125. During the last great sun there were 458 adoptions. Total receipts of tribes, \$1,008,336; expended for relief, \$2,264.54.

Teedysong tribe, No. 37, of Phillipsburg, N. J., is in an excellent and prosperous condition. The membership has now reached 335, and is still on the increase. There is but little sickness among the members, and since the first of buck moon the tribe has cleared nearly \$4.

Several chiefs' leagues are to be formed in Indiana during the coming three moons.

A. O. U. W.

A Brief Record of the Order's Work from the Beginning—Notes.

Since the organization of the order, Oct. 27, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1890, 288,598 certificates were issued, 14,888 members have died and certificates of 113,171 have been annulled by suspension or withdrawal, leaving 282,030 members in good standing Jan. 2.

The jurisdiction of the Dakotas now has a membership of more than 2,000, and it is safe to predict that in less than two years this will be increased upward of 5,000.

Michigan had one assessment for September.

Five deaths in Massachusetts in August, 1889, five deaths in August, 1890. No assessment in September, 1889, no assessment in September, 1890.

Massachusetts is now bearing down on Illinois, and by the next session of the supreme lodge she will be close after her if not ahead. Ontario has just taken third place and Illinois falls back to fourth.

A Farm Hunting For an Owner.

Ten acres of land (good title) will be given to any man who will take the land, build a house and bath, at Arrowhead Springs, will not cure after proper trial.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. U. S. Government Report, August 17, 1890.

RHOADES & REED, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Sale of Real Estate, Live Stock or Merchandise made in any part of the State.

—OFFICE AND SALESROOM—
Cor. Second and Broadway.

—GRAND AUCTION SALE!—
ON MONDAY.

LIVE STOCK!

From the noted RANCHO RODEO DE LOS AGUAS, Haunel & Denker, Proprietors.

Consisting of Horses, Brood Mares, Colts, Bulls, Mules, Cattle, Goats, Heifers, Farming Implements, Etc., Etc.

RHOADES & REED

—WILL SELL ON—
Monday, Oct. 27th, at 10 A. M.

Cor. Ninth and Main Sts., Los Angeles.

A large number of Brood Mares, part in foal, others with colts by their sides, by the celebrated stallions "The Iron Horse" and "Jumbo," about 25 head fine Milk Cows and 10 head all high grade Shorthorn and Hereford, making excellent Dairy and Family stock.

We wish to call the attention of Farmers, Stockmen, Ranchmen and others to this important sale of high grade stock—the first of the kind ever offered on the market in this country. The Ranch will soon be subdivided into 100-acre tracts, thus the stock now on sale will be positive and without reserve.

BEN O. RHOADES, H. H. MATLOCK, Auctioneers.

GOOD COOKING.

All who desire good cooking in their houses should use

LIFBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF MEAT.

A slight addition gives great strength and flavor to soups, Sauces and Made Dishes.

One pound is equal to about forty pounds of lean beef, of the value of about \$7.50.

Genuine only with fac-simile of Von Liebig's signature in blue ink across the label.

LINES OF CITY BUSINESS.

Bakeries and Restaurants.

VIENNA BAKERY AND LUNCH, 32 Spring.

Bakeries and Stationery.

LAZARUS & MEYER, wholesale and retail, 311 N. Spring st., telephone 28.

HELLMAN, WALDECK & CO.—Commercial and fancy stationery, law books, etc. Books, fancy goods, toys and notions, paper, paper boxes, twines, wholesale and retail, 220 N. Spring st., and 215 and 217 N. Main st. School books and school supplies a specialty. Telephone 122.

Iron Works.

BAKER IRON WORKS, 542-544 Roma Vista.

Low Angeles Abstract Company.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT, 6 E. Broadway, Atorney: H. A. Bond, Secretary. Office, No. 11 Temple st., Safe Deposit.

KERCKHOFF, MILLER AND LUMBER.

C. O. wholesale and retail lumber dealers. 6108, corner Alameda and May st.

Real Estate.

MILLER & MERRITT, 34 N. Spring st.

City Town Supply Company.

CLARK & LITTLE, 138 W. First st., cor. Spring.

POISON - OAK - SPECIFIC.

Exhibited at the Chamber of Commerce during the week of the Fair, Oct. 22nd, 1890. Proprietor and Compounder, Covina, Cal.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Will be found on Sale at the following Drug Stores:

S. & R. 106 W. First St.

C. F. HEINZMAN, 222 N. Main.

C. F. PHARMACY, cor. Third and Main.

OFF & VAUGHN, 380 N. Spring.

GERMAN APOTHECARY, 128 N. Spring.

GODFREY & MOORE, 188 S. Spring; East Los Angeles.

HUNY & ABEL, 558 Downey Ave.

H. B. EAST, 531 Downey Ave.

C. SCHEERER.

622 W. Sixth St., near Hope.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

LOS NIETOS TOWNSHIP.
Los Nietos Voting Precinct—At school

Inspectors—S. R. Gunn, E. Poyoreno.
Judges—A. C. Hazard, Geo. Cole.
Clerks—Fred Hazard, John Martin.
Whittier Voting Precinct—In Session
building.
Inspectors—A. J. Coryell, W. E. Savage.
Judges—Cyrus Way, George Isbell.
Clerks—Geo. L. Hazard, J. R. Downes.
Rivera Voting Precinct—At Bone's office.

Inspectors—J. Dorman, I. H. Burka.
Judges—S. M. Burke, P. G. McGough.
Clerks—James Barton, Albert Montzomer.
SAN ANTONIO TOWNSHIP.
Florence Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
Inspectors—George A. Blakeslee, W. Ramsaur.
Judges—Josiah Russell, J. G. Beillieu.
Clerks—A. L. Ingralls, Frank Carleton.
Fruitland Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.

Inspectors—O. G. Wenzler, William Ange
Judges—J. W. Batchelder, Ben Collins,
J. W. Ward Bassett, J. G. Bell,
San Antonio Voting Precinct—At school
house.
Inspectors—J. M. Clark, Charles Foster
Judges—W. M. Frank, James Hamilton
Clerks—James Clements, J. W. Shirley,
Vernon Voting Precinct—At Vernon school
house.
Inspectors—Isaac Draper, Peter Young
Judges—Sam McKinly, J. B. Brewer
Clerks—S. T. DeFenecer, James Mackenzie
SANTA MONICA TOWNSHIP.
Inspectors—J. W. Pratt, J. W. Pratt, Tenth
National N. of end of street car line and 20 ft.
from western boundary line of Government
Reservation.
Judges—Dr. Clawson, D. B. Gray,
Judges—Richter, W. H. Pratt.
Clerks—T. Chambers, J. Munsee.
San Vicente Voting Precinct—At Grimsby
Pavilion.
Inspectors—Isaac Johnson, Marion Deed
Judges—Paul Marquez, Emil Norvick
Judges—Southard, Keith C. Newton.
Santa Monica Voting Precinct—At Expi-
House.
Inspectors—W. S. Lawrie, L. G. Giroux.
Judges—J. W. Pratt, J. W. Pratt.
Clerks—W. W. Walker, C. H. Thomas.
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

San Pedro Voting Precinct—At office.
Inspectors—J. B. Smith, J. B. Smith.
Inspectors—D. R. Clay, Jasper Woodway
Judge—F. J. Ribble, Richard Hilver.
Clerks—C. S. Sweet, Robert C. Munron.
Union Voting Precinct—At Green
Hall.
Inspectors—Francis Ferrier, F. M. Bust
Judge—Samuel Weston, H. C. Baller.
Clerks—Frank C. Carey, J. J. Watson.

Fifth Supervisorial District.
FAIRMONT TOWNSHIP
Fairmont Voting Precinct—At Guthrie
store.
Inspectors—J. W. Spencer, E. B. Turpin.
Judge—H. A. Guthrie, J. Thompson.
Clerks—H. H. Plumb, B. Schell.
Esperanza Voting Precinct—At Del S
schoolhouse.
Inspectors—E. D. Rand, Wm. Olson.
Clerks—George H. Smith, J. C. Hanna.
Clerks—H. H. Kingsbury, Jr., C. E.
White.
La Liebre Voting Precinct—At scho
house.
Inspectors—W. E. Upright, S. M. Hughes
Judges—J. J. B. Murriss, F. N. Shipton.
Clerks—A. M. Gilman, J. M. Gentry.
Elizabeth Lake Voting Precinct—At scho
house.
Inspectors—John D. Cells, Frank Franken

Clerks—Walter Maxwell, Louis Mayet.
 LOS ANGELES TOWNSHIP.
 Burbank Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Judges—J. E. Sweeney, J. W. Dwyer.
 Clerks—A. C. Buffington, August Fassel.
 Glendale Voting Precinct—Los Angeles.
 Judges—J. E. Sweeney, J. W. Dwyer.
 Clerks—A. M. Watson, William Russell.
 Lancaster Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Judges—E. L. French, W. W. Whitney.
 Carravosa Voting Precinct—At P. R. Kim
 office.
 Inspectors—Lee Courtney, F. P. Hardie.
 Judges—P. D. Griddle, L. M. Corwin.
 Lancaster Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 The Canyada Voting Precinct—At Mother's
 meat market, La Canyada.
 Inspectors—S. Anfield, B. Carrahan.
 Judges—J. E. White, John Cor.
 Clerks—G. T. German, H. Ruthardt.
 Telungva Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Judges—J. E. White, John Cor.
 Clerks—J. W. Rowley, Joe Hutholn.
 Clerks—L. M. Warner, Leroy Standstill.
 SOLEDAD TOWNSHIP.
 Lancaster Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Inspectors—Charles Davis, Jacob Scherer.
 Judges—W. P. Andrade, E. Y. Cammer.
 Dreyer, J. W.

Acton Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Inspectors—R. F. Nickel, L. E. Clark,
 Judges—James Robertson, W. E. Jones,
 Clerks—John E. Robbins, S. D. Devall.
 Lang's Voting Precinct—At Sepulch-
 Springs schoolhouse.
 Inspectors—J. B. Thomas, D. R. Mann-
 Judges—J. F. Taylor, T. F. Mitchell,
 Clerks—Frank F. Smith, J. B. Lang.
 Liano Voting Precinct—At John S. Wil-
 son's.
 Inspectors—J. S. Wilson, J. H. Carter.
 Judges—George H. Blount, L. C. Tigh-
 Clerks—Ira Carter, E. F. Schroyer.
 Loring Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Inspectors—Lorenzo D. Gavitt, Tade-
 Hoelling.
 Judges—Charles Dunsmore, John D. Sp-
 Clerk—Ferdinand Teitzfaff, H. T. Shirley.
 Newhall Voting Precinct—At schoolho-
 Inspectors—John T. Gifford, Matt M-
 mik.
 Judges—J. J. Arnott, Sam Smith.
 Clerks—W. E. Hay es, George W. Lechl-
 SAN FERNANDO TOWNSHIP.
 Lankershim Voting Precinct—At scho-
 house.
 Inspectors—W. H. Andrews, George B. B-
 Judges—Charles Henry, W. M. Gilbert.
 Clerks—Thomas Finney, — McGirk.
 Laramie Voting Precinct—At schoolho-
 Inspectors—J. B. Thomas, D. R. Mann-
 Judges—J. F. Taylor, T. F. Mitchell,
 Clerks—Frank F. Smith, J. B. Lang.

Inspectors—Gabriel Allen, S. D. Newbell
 Judges—J. R. Williams, Roman Geremia
 Clerks—L. Lovelock, John Montgomerie
 San Fernando Voting Precinct—At house.
 Inspectors—A. C. Hall, J. Harp.
 Judges—J. K. Hawks, C. R. Rinalda.
 Clerks—S. R. Macley, Glen Wallawa.
 SOUTH PASADENA TOWNSHIP.
 South Pasadena Voting Precinct—At schoolhouse.
 Inspectors—Horatio N. Rust, George Barnard.
 Judges—George Wilson, B. S. Eaton.
 Clerks—Ernest H. Lookwood, C. H. Garber.
 LOS ANGELES CITY.
 First Voting Precinct—At 635 Downey
 nue.
 Inspectors—W. W. Stockwell, B. F. Toghian.
 Judges—Charles Wickman, J. H. Simpson.
 Clerks—Robert Pollard, A. Sloss.
 Second Voting Precinct—At No. 120
 Sichel street.
 Inspectors—B. H. Langworthy, Chris,
 Langhein.
 Judges—W. J. Magee, Wm. Gamwell.
 Clerks—Sherman Smith, Wm. M. Hughes.
 Third Voting Precinct—At Ewing and

Inspectors—J. W. Arnold, Henry Cecelia
 Judges—J. W. Pierce, N. A. McDonald.
 Clerks—O. M. Raney, J. A. Brothers.
 Fourth Voting Precinct—At McNell's b
 izing, corner Griffin avenue and Hawkins st
 Inspectors—B. L. Lawrence, F. M. Nick
 Judges—B. Munser, James Mohan.
 Clerks—Frank Cooper, H. Senyaur.
 Eighth Voting Precinct—At 1454 San
 nando street.
 Inspectors—R. M. Maxey, Olo O. Webber
 Judges—C. A. Kotler, John Dugan.
 Clerks—P. A. Cough, Frank Adams.
 Ninth Voting Precinct—At 1108 North
 street.
 Inspectors—W. T. Armstrong, Fred Col
 Judges—Reese Lewellyn, John F. Wilso
 Clerks—S. Harwood, John Frelinger.
 Tenth Voting Precinct—At Ocean
 Forty-third and Bona Vista streets.
 Inspectors—J. George, Frank Adams.
 Judges—John H. Peck, E. G. Taylor.
 Clerks—Will A. Burr, T. T. Patton.



There is a very quaint, little chap whose parents reside here in Los Angeles, but like all bright little boys he is wide awake and active, always on the alert. He had taken the back yard for his playground the other day, and his playthings were strewn everywhere, and he had also torn up a newspaper and strewn bits of it here and there upon the grass. His mother coming out and observing the general air of untidiness that the little fellow had succeeded in producing, said to him:

"Willie you must not throw your playthings about in this manner, and mother cannot allow you to litter up the yard in this way."

Willie stood rebuked and began picking up the bits of paper and gathering his playthings together.

Very soon thereafter he was joined by a little friend and playmate who lived next door, and who in his play began tossing things about and throwing his toys in every direction. Willie looked on quietly for a moment and then with a dignified air remarked: "Georgie, you must not litter up our yard in this way; mamma will not like it."

Down on San Fernando street, nearly opposite the old Southern Pacific depot, in the rear of the old frame houses which occupy that side of the street, are a couple of buildings which are reached through a narrow alley, and in which an important manufacturing industry has been established, the only one of the kind in America.

I dropped in the other day to make a study of this new enterprise and to learn something of the possibilities of this novel venture. It is an industry which will utilize the leaves of the eucalyptus tree which grows so abundantly in our midst. The process is not elaborate. The leaves are gathered wherever they can be obtained about the country, and are hauled in a green state to the factory. Here they are cut fine with a knife very similar to that used in the East to cut up corn stalks for cattle. These leaves are then put into a large boiler containing water sufficient to boil them. The steam passes over through a copper worm or still, where it is condensed and then run into a large tank. Here the water settles and the crude oil rises to the top. The water is run into another tank to be pumped back into the boiler while hot, thus saving all the oil in it and also fuel. The boiled leaves are dried and used for fuel with a little coal. The crude oil is taken off and put into another vessel, where it is again volatilized, redistilled and thus refined. The refined oil is caught in a vessel in a separate room and kept scrupulously clean. After the water has been drawn off, the oil, ready for the market, is put up into cans. The company has already about \$2000 worth on hand. But this is but the beginning of manufacturing enterprise in this line. The medicinal value of the eucalyptus tree is well-known, and any industry which seeks to utilize all of its essential properties will prove of great value to this section. There is scarcely a limit to the medicinal qualities to be obtained from this tree, and many valuable products, in addition to the oil, are already manufactured by this company.

Los Angeles needs manufactures more than she needs anything else. It is the only thing that she lacks to make her great and prosperous. And she has resources enough to multiply her manufactures indefinitely. Thus multiplied they will increase the ratio of our growth and wealth. Add to our splendid soil and climate these adjuncts to growth and prosperity and Los Angeles will move on to unexampled thrift and greatness.

I saw a country woman and her husband, a fine, stout, honest-looking farmer, coming into town the other morning with two little lads as much alike as two peas. They were dark-haired and dark-eyed, rosy-cheeked little fellows, full of fun and mischief, and actually the mother, even with her fond eyes, could not tell them apart. "Are you Willie or Georgie?" she inquired, as one of them came running up to her breathless with delight at something he had seen.

"I'm Georgie," he said, "and there's Willie."

Willie was looking in at a window where was a display of choice candies, and his "sweet tooth" was clamoring for something to satisfy its longings. The father gave the little chaps a quarter, and took his wife in to treat her to ice cream, and the mother, who was a happy family on the whole, sat there enjoying their feast.

And there was no selfishness in their gladness. A little stranger tottled up to them and as they sat there and held out her dimpled hand for some candy. The boys smiled down upon her in a pretty way, then filled her chubby hands with some of the coveted sweets. "That's good little boys," said the mother, and that gentle word of approval was a sufficient reward for all that they had given. But "virtue has its own

reward." The mother of the little tot noting the boys generosity to the child, sent each of them a plate of choice lilies.



cake and some plump bananas which she took from her basket, and which caused their faces to grow radiant with overflowing delight.

Who does not enjoy these radiant Indian summer days when the closing year lies dreaming in the lap of the sunshine, and in all the soft warm atmosphere there is an indefinite whisper of the coming resurrection of nature? The winds are beginning to blow lightly, that by and by will marshal the clouds with their crystal veils of rain; the sun shines warm, but it sinks earlier to rest in the golden-brown west; the nights have just a touch of crispness, which we drink in like old wine, rejoicing in the strength which it gives us, and the clear perfect glory of these autumn nights. The little humming birds and the butterflies are still abroad, happy in the mellow sunlight. Yet we can almost catch the echo of Christmas bells, the Christmas tide is across, and even now the Thanksgiving chimes are just ready to break into melody and ring in this glad holiday of the year. The year dies beautifully in this semi-tropical climate, amid sunshine and bloom and sweetness.

MASONIC.

The Cheer Lodge Which Gave What Cheer Its Name—Notes.

An exchange says that What Cheer lodge, No. 10, of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, B. L., owes its name to the following incident: When Roger Williams fled from persecution in Massachusetts he fled to the river Seekonk, which separates Rhode Island from Massachusetts. He was hailed by some Indians who were standing on a rocky point on the Rhode Island shore with the salutation, "What cheer!" and he at once landed to receive from them a friendly welcome to his new home. Such is the origin of the name. It is also the motto of the seal of the city of Providence, and it is applied to banks, to markets, to vessels and, in fact, to many things which need a good name.

It is noticed as a remarkable circumstance that the closing communication of Rising lodge, A. F. and M., at Nashua, N. H., in June, six clergymen, representing five denominations, were present: Rev. Henry B. Smith, Universalist; Rev. William H. Moreland, Episcopal; Rev. George W. Groves, Congregational; Rev. C. D. J. Armstrong, Methodist; Rev. C. C. Spear, Baptist; Rev. E. A. Keap, Congregationalist.

The monument to Bro. Rob Morris, LL. D., at La Grange, Ky., was unveiled Sept. 30, the ceremonies being conducted by Bro. George W. Groves, past master.

A movement is on foot among the seven lodges owning the Masonic lot in Bellefontaine cemetery, St. Louis, to erect a handsome monument.

The Chain of Union, of Paris, France, is dead, and its late editor and publisher has retired from active participation in Masonry as known in that country.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Texas Gained 1,650 Members During the Year—Notes.

The following from Grand Reporter W. P. Cole, of Texas, fully explains the situation in the Lone Star state: "Have just finished my report to the supreme reporter for term ending June 30, 1890, and find we have increased the number of members for the year. There are seven lodges that had to be suspended for failure to pay their per capita tax, all of which will reinstate except perhaps two. Counting one hundred members for these five lodges will give us the net increase for the year 1,729. There has been but one year that the order in this jurisdiction had a larger increase, and that was the year ending June 30, 1880. We will have four representatives in the next supreme lodge. Hurrah for Texas!"

The Post-Texas Gazette pays the following tribute to Past Grand Dictator George W. Dowse, of New York: "Grand Dictator George W. Dowse will retire from office, after a magnificent service of four years, crowned with honor, and with a record of duty well and faithfully performed. In that period the order in this state has increased numerically, its finances have flourished, so that its treasury was never larger, and an awakening has taken place in different sections, showing that the Knights of Honor of the Empire state appreciate the great fraternity of which they form so large a part."

The cost of the recent session of the grand lodge of New York was for mileage, \$130.02; per diem, \$1,602; extra services, \$130. The present membership is 134,000.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A Handsome Temple to Be Erected in Lake View, Chicago—Notes.

A handsome building, known as the Pythian temple, is to be erected at the corner of Oakdale avenue and Clark street, in Lake View, a part of Chicago, at a cost of \$200,000. It will contain a theatre, storerooms and a number of apartments for the Knights of Pythias. The knights will have a lodge room, banquet hall, drill hall, committee rooms and ante-rooms. The theatre will seat 1,400 persons. The stock company in charge of the enterprise expects the temple to be an architectural ornament to Lake View.

The richest lodge in Indiana is Crescent lodge, No. 33, of New Castle, the total resources of which are \$7,587.15, the next, Indianapolis, No. 33, \$6,970.06, and the latter having the largest in point of membership, 331 knights enrolled.

Albion lodge, of Chicago, has taken a new departure. It pays a funeral benefit an amount equal to \$1 for each member of the lodge, which now amounts to some \$225, and will soon be \$300. Says The National Weekly.

Arthur C. Phillips was elected grand chancellor of South Dakota at the recent grand lodge session.

The name of the uniform rank remains unchanged.

Rienzi lodge, No. 34, Ridgetown, Ont., has a brass band of sixteen members. It is the first K. of P. band in Ontario.

Annual Benefit Society.

This order was chartered Sept. 13, 1890, and had seventeen chapters organized, with a membership of over 400, on Sept. 22. Forty councils are being organized in Philadelphia, four in Cleveland, O., one in Chicago, one in Denver, Colo., and several in Camden.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Gossip From Beyond the Atlantic.

LONDON FADS AND FANCIES.

What a Woman's Eyes Can Show Her in the Great Foggy City—Talk About Some Famous Women.

[COPYRIGHTED, 1890—FOR THE TIMES.] LONDON, Oct. 18.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The no-nonsense oblige which constrains every owner of a fine old English estate or baronial castle to turn it into a show house and admit for sixpence or a shilling 'Arroy and his 'Arriet from 11 to 3, had odd results when pushed to its conclusions. Her liege subjects must see a princess's trousseau.

Hence Lady Violet and the Hon. Millicent Skiggs feel it due to their positions to lay out theirs for inspection. Hence Miss Sissie, if she is so lucky as to be invited to the Queen's drawing-room, emphasizes her claim to gentility by exhibiting her train and feathers. Hence, no self-respecting woman can omit to display of all gowns completed for her by the fashionable dressmakers, such as would seem strangely ill-bred to the simple women of our democracy.

These frock displays are gala occasions for the costume-makers. Just before the holding of a drawing-room every designer who has shared in the golden shower of orders decorates her parlors with flowers and ferns and holly branches as for a ball. If she has pictures or old hangings she makes the most of them. She begs or borrows rare bits of embroidery. There she gets a new lively for her man-servant, and sends out cards for his private life has been known to talk the screening of a dress in a case behind glass doors. If she were a duchess now, but the wife of a younger son.

UNPOPULAR IN ENGLAND.

Mrs. Lynn Linton is one of the most unpopular women in Great Britain, as well as one of the cleverest, so far at least as the verdict of her own sex makes or unmakes popularity. The thing has never been said in England, but she is the most successful of the famous articles in the Saturday Review. Women submit sometimes with wonderful meekness to pretty savage scoring alike of their masculine ways and their too feminine femininities, but not when the subject is Mrs. Linton. The British matron can be reviled for her pruderies, her match-making and petty worldliness, but not by a woman who in private life has been known to talk the screening of a dress in a case behind glass doors. If she were a duchess now, but the wife of a younger son.

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UNPOPULAR IN ENGLAND.

with which Mr. Barrett's new theatre, the rebuilt Olympic, will be opened in December, are eagerly in their hands. Two of the girls had a wish to go on the stage, but Mr. Barrett would not sanction the step without more decided evidence of histrionic talent, and Mrs. Barrett, who died three years ago, was firmly opposed. All three of the girls Ellen and Kate and Dorothy, are fair of face, and the eldest is not yet 22. Ellen Terry, whose daughter is a "dum" of Dorothy, has promised them commissions, and if the fates so decree we may hear much of their robes.

E. P. H.

The Author of the Lines on Lincoln in "Punch."

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] I saw in THE TIMES of the 5th instant an article entitled, "A Curiosity of Literature." This proved to be the poem on the assassination of Lincoln, which appeared in the London Punch two weeks after that of the 5th instant. I am, I may say, the world's history. Those lines, which are full of justice and poetry, are none other than the noble and frank, though tardy, acknowledgment of the poet, the Queen and, in fact, by all England, the man who, in the language of the poem referred to, "went forth to battle on the side."

That the poet was a woman, and that these lines in Punch made the deepest impression in England, for Punch is the one paper in Great Britain which, from the monarch on the throne down to the members of every political party, the literary men and the great merchants and manufacturers of the kingdom, to the humblest workman that can read, is weekly welcomed by a leader and a friend of the public.

The whole course of Punch up to April, 1865, was that of the leading journals of England, and that course from one motive or another, was decidedly a bitter one. The sympathy was with the Confederate cause, or, as the article in THE TIMES of the 5th inst. pointedly puts it, "The English comic paper, Punch, sharing the prejudices of a majority of the English public, was in sympathy with the seceding South, and bitterly lampooned and caricatured Lincoln and the North."

I was in England in 1864 for the purpose of lecturing by invitation, on the subject of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and the Royal Institute, Manchester. The last is perhaps in some respects the first literary and sociable association of the kind in England. I was, in all these places, and elsewhere, I could not touch on the subject of slavery in Brazil without calling to the mind of the audience the great conflict going on in our country, and the fact that they will not be offended by my lecture in this part of my lecture with incredulity and cold civility, but before the Friends' Institute, where I certainly felt I would have sympathy, some in the audience better than they will. They did not wish me to expound on this topic, which was so germane both to the future welfare of Brazil and the United States. When returning to London, I was told by a friend, who was eminently successful with the majority present, an old Quaker said to me in regard to the interruption referred to: "I tell thee what it is, friend James, that the Friends who are by no means orthodox on the question of slavery."

Englewood south of the Tweed, now that a quarter of a century has passed, I have never forgotten the scene. I was once present in Manchester, and I am happy to say that in Scotland, away from her ports that sent out the most energetic blockade runners, public sentiment was very different, and it was not until I came to Scotland, that we owe that poem in Punch, which you most fittingly say is "For its most honest, earnest and manly apology to the dead, and its glowing and appreciative tribute to the dead's genius, deserves to rank among the most remarkable contributions to modern literature." The writer, the late Tom Taylor, was well known in this country twenty-five years ago, and his name is still a household word. He was a great writer of the day, and his plays, so great as their dramatic excellence and healthy tone, still hold their own, such as *Silk Waters Run Deep*, *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*, etc., and Taylor's plays in connection with his dramatic career, *Jack and Emma*, *The King's Rival*, etc., etc.

But Tom Taylor was not only a dramatist. He was a distinguished literary man in his day, and was, from his education and inexperience and sympathies, in addition to his natural gifts, a noble poetical testimony to the goodness and greatness of Lincoln, as well as the humble acknowledgment that Great Britain had made such an egregious mistake in her judgment of the man who went forth to battle on the side that he felt called by Liberty and Right, and whose life "with the martyr's crown" was crowned "a life with much to praise, little to be forgiven." J. C. F.

An Autumnal Dish.

[New York World.]

The best autumnal breakfast dish that has come to the cognizance of people who know what's what is described as a compound of baked chicken, corn, peas, mushrooms and small clams. The first impression on the senses is made by a savory, stimulating perfume, which is said to be calculated to convince the most jaded reveler that blood is in the system, and the position that he "couldn't eat anything." The second assault on his appetite is made through the eye, which gradually discerns that it isn't simply a chicken hash which invites, but a glorified medley of clams, peppers and baked chicken. The third result of contact with this new plat is effected through the sense of touch, and taste alone does it justice. Its creator is George Boldt, who, in anticipation of custom by taking an infested worm and leaving it in a patch where these pests have heretofore received no check. When the parasites hatch they deposit

One of Dame Nature's Favorites.

DOWN BY THE RESTLESS SEA.

A Delightful Camping Ground in the Shade of Spreading Trees—Sunset on the Beach—A Large Family.

Nature has been very generous to Santa Monica. She has an almost infinite variety of landscape to please the eye. Mountains, foothills, broad plains, running streams, and beyond all, the wide sweep of sea.

Senator Jones was a very Solomon in wisdom when he laid out the city, defining all its borders as he did by long lines of trees, so that now it is a forest city, with trees dropping their shade everywhere—suggestive of coolness and comfort. Everywhere are inviting elevations for suburban homes, and the dead levels are relieved by the charming background which these afford.

One of the most attractive spots about this new Santa Monica is the lovely cañon at the mouth of which the old town was built, and where its ancient adobe still stand as monuments to its early settlers. Some of these houses, I was told, were built prior to that important day, the market seldom get demoralized. High prices always rule just before holidays, and the owner does not run much risk in losing his stock, even if a fall in prices should result, and an overstock of the cold storage system is so perfect in the markets that the birds can be kept until the glut is over. More turkeys are raised in the West than in the East, but as a rule they are not so good birds as the turkey-fattened Eastern turkeys. The Eastern turkeys are carefully fed from their birth, forced to eat and made fat in the fall, picked carefully, never scalded, and always sold for a good price. Careful attention and systematic feeding counts for much in turkey raising, for flavor and quality of the meat make a vast difference in the prices received.

Some seem to prefer the wild turkey to the domesticated fowl, and their prices are now paid for the wild ones. The turkey in its wild state is exclusively American, and was formerly plentiful in the forests from Canada to Florida, but he is so scarce now that he is seldom found except in the woods of the Southern States. Expert turkey-raisers advocate the plan of rearing the domesticated turkeys in such a way that they will be able to adopt their original habits. If this is done they grow more rapidly, mature earlier and make finer birds. Added to this are some simple plans of feeding them properly with food which they like. They do better when they have the undisputed range of a square mile, most of the fields being meadows and pasture lands.

Men Who Have Crossed Africa.

[From the London Daily News.]

A Brussels correspondent of the *Yvesische Zeitung* has made a list of the explorers who have crossed Africa. From 1811 to 1811 the feat was accomplished by a Portuguese, Honorato de Costa; in 1838 and 1852 by Francesco Combra and Silva Porto; 1854, by Livingston; 1855 by Gathard, Rohlf; 1874, Lieut. Cameron and Stanley; then by Serpa Pinto, the Italians Mattiello and Massari; Lieut. Wissmann, who crossed from St. Paul de Loanda to Sadani on the east coast in 1882 to 1884; the Scotch missionary Arnauld, the Portuguese, Capella and Evans, the Swedish lieutenant Gieup, who needed the least time crossing from Stanley Falls to Bagamoyo in six months; the Austrian, and finally Capt. Trivet, the French traveler. The first explorer was ten years, the latter scarcely a year, in crossing Africa.

Agricultural Notes.

When it is known that the fruit crop of California for the season commencing with May, 1890, and ending with April, 1891, is estimated by conservative fruit-handlers at young carloads of ten tons each, or 200,000,000 pounds, it will be inferred that all California is engaged in fruit raising. This is a great mistake. Not one-tenth of the area suitable for fruit culture is now in cultivation, and the great majority of the area of this State is suitable for fruit. From this it may be seen that the fruit interest is capable of indefinite expansion, and also that California is an immense State.

Six hundred boxes of Bell Flower apples have been shipped from the orchard of Mr. Knapp of Carpinteria. They were sold on the tree to a Los Angeles firm for 2 cents a pound.—[E. Ventura Press.]

The commissioner of agriculture of the New Hampshire state recently issued a catalogue of 1412 vacant and abandoned farms with tenantable buildings on the same, that can be bought for the price of the buildings alone, and in some cases even less.

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream.

It is not a cosmetic, but permanently beautifies the complexion, relieves the skin and by daily use gradually makes the complexion several shades whiter. It is a constant protection from the action of wind and prevents sunburn and freckles, and blackheads will never come while you use it. Causes the face to look better than soap and water, nourishes and builds up the skin tissue, and thus prevents the formation of wrinkles. It gives the freshness, clearness and smoothness of skin that you had when a little younger. Every day you will appear to use it, as it gives a more youthful appearance to the face, and for permanent use, it contains no acids, powder or alkali, and is as harmless as dew and as soothing to the skin as is to the delicate. Price, \$1, at all drug stores and hair-dressers, or at Mrs. Gervase Graham's establishment, 131 Post street, San Francisco, where she treats ladies for all blemishes on face or figure. Ladies at a distance treat by letter. Send stamp for a little book, "How to be Beautiful."

F. W. BRAUN & CO., wholesale agents, Los Angeles.

Probably the best way of dealing with the cabbage worm is not to apply any insecticide to the plant, but rather to procure one of those parasites that will destroy the worm.

This is done by taking an infested worm and leaving it in a patch where these pests have heretofore received no check. When the parasites hatch they deposit

Parasite on Cabbage Worm.

[Exchange.]

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